



CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1968



*With the Compliments of the
Surveyor and Chief Public
Health Inspector of the
Clitheroe Rural District Council*

*Clitheroe Rural District Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe, Lancs.*

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Clitheroe 536 (2 lines)*



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MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

1968 - 69.

Chairman

Mr. Councillor H. Eastwood.
(Worston and Mearley)

Vice Chairman

Mr. Councillor J.G. Sharp,
(Chatburn)

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Councillor Mrs. M.J.M. Brown.

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Mr. Councillor E. Hoyle.

Chatburn.

Mr. Councillor F. Clayton.

Chipping.

Councillor Mrs. I.E. Bee.

Downham and Twiston.

Mr. Councillor W.R. Spensley.

Pendleton.

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

Mr. Councillor J.M. Airey.

Whalley.

Councillor Mrs. M. Troop.
Mr. Councillor J.H. Fell.

Wiswell and Little Mitton.

Mr. Councillor C. Pierce.

S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.

R.C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Surveyor

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Deputy Surveyor.

M.C. DAWSON, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Clerk.

T. SCOTT.

Clerical Assistant.

MRS. H. TOMLINSON.
(Until 18th. October 1968.)

Meat Inspector.

A.C. THOMSON.

P A R T 1.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

R.C. WEBSTER

T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Council Offices,
2, Church Brow,
Clitheroe,
Lancs.
BB7 2AB

June 1969.

To :- The Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing
Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the
Annual Report for the Clitheroe Rural District for 1968, which includes
the Annual Report of your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold
Cockshutt.

I would like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman,
Members of the Council, and officials, for their courtesy, help, and
kindness at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

R.C. Webster,

Medical Officer of Health.

P A R T 1

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District.....	32,170 acres
Population - Census 1961.....	8,799
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1968.....	9,330
Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1968.....	2,386
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1968.....	65
Total number of dwellings - end of 1968.....	2,451
Rateable Value.....	£ 278,436
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£ 1,073

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

Parish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwellings		Business Premises	Other Bldgs.	Total Bldgs.
				Domestic	Agric.			
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.	298	15	313	257	56	11	18	342
Bowland-with- Leagram.	33	3	41	10	31	1	1	43
Chatburn.	389	5	394	390	4	19	67	480
Chipping.	286	9	295	222	73	17	37	349
Downham.	60	-	60	46	14	-	11	71
Little Mitton.	13	1	14	7	7	-	-	14
Mearley.	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8
Pendleton.	87	3	90	74	16	1	6	97
Thornley-with- Wheatley.	78	3	81	34	47	3	5	89
Twiston.	21	-	21	9	12	-	-	21
Whalley.	844	17	861	853	6	35	88	984
Wiswell.	236	8	244	230	14	7	38	289
Worston.	30	1	31	24	7	-	2	33
Totals :-	2,388	65	2,453	2,160	293	94	273	2,820

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

	<u>Live Births.</u>			<u>Birth Rate</u> per 1,000 estimated population	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	60	50	110	Crude	12.3
Illegitimate	3	2	5	Adjusted	15.5
	63	52	115		

Illegitimate Percentage of Total Live Births = 4.35

Year	<u>Clitheroe Rural District.</u>		<u>England and Wales.</u>
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000	Rate per 1,000. population.
1968	115	12.3	16.9
1967	115	12.0	17.2
1966	137	14.3	17.7
1965	120	12.6	18.1
1964	113	11.8	18.4
1963	108	11.4	18.2
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	118.6	12.42	17.92

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 12.3 compared with 16.9 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. it has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact, for instance, that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population.

This year the Birth Rate of 12.3 shows an increase of 0.3 on last year.

	<u>Stillbirths.</u>			<u>Stillbirth Rate</u> per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	1	1	2		25.0
Illegitimate	-	1	1		
	1	2	3		

Year.	Number Registered	<u>Clitheroe Rural District.</u>		<u>England and Wales.</u>	
		Rate per 1000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1968	3	25.0	0.321	14.0	0.25
1967	3	25.0	0.384	14.8	0.26
1966	3	21.4	0.313	15.4	0.28
1965	1	8.3	0.105	15.7	0.29
1964	1	8.8	0.104	16.3	0.31
1963	4	35.7	0.424	17.3	0.32
Average for five years 1963 - 1967		19.84	0.266	15.9	0.291

DEATHS.

Males	Females	Total
55	53	108

Death Rate	
per 1,000 estimated population.	
Crude	11.6
Adjusted	10.8

Year.	Clitheroe Rural District			England and Wales
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000.	Adjusted Death Rate.	Rate per 1,000
1968	108	11.6	10.8	11.9
1967	148	15.4	15.4	11.2
1966	126	13.2	13.9	11.7
1965	100	10.5	10.7	11.5
1964	126	13.2	11.7	11.3
1963	121	12.6	11.2	12.2
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	124.2	12.98	12.58	11.58

It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 11.6 per 1,000 with the birth rate of 12.3 per 1,000, there is an excess of births over deaths of 1.3 per 1,000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in the district was 3.4 per 1,000, so that there is an increase this year of 3.7 per 1,000. For England and Wales generally, there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths; the figure for 1968 being 5.0 per 1,000.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	nil
	-	-	-	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1968	-	-	18.0
1967	6	52.0	18.3
1966	-	-	19.0
1965	-	-	19.0
1964	1	8.8	20.0
1963	2	18.5	20.9
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	1.8	15.86	19.44

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 4 weeks.

	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	nil
	-	-	-	

Year	Clitheroe Rural District		England and Wales
	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1968	-	-	12.3
1967	4	35.0	12.5
1966	-	-	12.9
1965	-	-	13.0
1964	1	8.8	13.8
1963	2	18.5	14.3
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	1.4	12.46	13.30

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 week.

	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate	-	-	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	nil
	-	-	-	

Clitheroe Rural District.		
Year	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
1968	-	-
1967	4	35.0
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	1	8.8
1963	2	18.5
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	1.4	12.46

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined.

	M	F	Total	Rate per 1,000 total births.
Legitimate	1	1	2	
Illegitimate	-	1	1	25.0
	1	2	3	

Clitheroe Rural District		
Year	Number Registered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1968	3	25.0
1967	7	59.0
1966	3	21.4
1965	1	8.3
1964	2	17.5
1963	8	53.6
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	4.2	31.96

The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people.

In 1958 there were three deaths in the district of infants under one year of age; in 1959 we had only one such death; there were three in 1960, two in each of the next three years, one in 1964, none in 1965 or 1966, six in 1967, and none in 1968.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Number registered :- Nil.

Rate per 1,000 total births :- Nil.

Year	Clitheroe Rural District.		England and Wales.
	Number Registered	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
1968	nil	nil	0.24
1967	nil	nil	0.20
1966	nil	nil	0.26
1965	nil	nil	0.25
1964	nil	nil	0.25
1963	nil	nil	0.28
Average - 5 years 1963 - 1967	nil	nil	0.248

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death.		M	F	Total
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	-	1	1
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm - Breast.	-	1	1
B19(5)	Leukaemia.	2	-	2
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	5	4	9
B21	Diabetes Mellitus.	1	-	1
B22	Avitaminoses, etc	1	-	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases.	-	1	1
B24	Meningitis.	1	-	1
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	2	2	4
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease.	-	1	1
B27	Hypertensive Disease.	2	1	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease.	13	14	27
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease.	2	6	8
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease.	5	6	11
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	8	2	10
B32	Pneumonia.	4	7	11
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema.	1	3	4
B33(2)	Asthma.	1	-	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer.	2	1	3
B35	Appendicitis	-	1	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate.	1	-	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies.	-	2	2
BE48	All other Accidents.	3	-	3
Total all causes.		55	53	108

There were 103 deaths in 1968 compared with 148 in 1967.

In 1968, 13 deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 15 deaths the year before. This works out that one death in every 8.3 has been due to cancer.

In 1968, 60 deaths were attributed to diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases in its various forms, including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes).

The corresponding figure for 1967 was 63. Diseases of the heart and circulatory diseases, especially coronary disease of the heart, have increased in importance as a cause of death. Throughout the country as a whole in 1940, there were 22,841 cases, whereas in 1956 the number had risen to 74,790.

Coronary disease is commoner in the more highly developed communities, in heavy smokers, and in the obese. There is some evidence to suggest that dietary habits, e.g. high animal fat diets, are associated with degenerative heart diseases. Nearly half the deaths recorded in our area this year fall under the heading of vascular and heart diseases.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority, maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics, and School Medical Services - Medical and Dental. There is a provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Manchester, Liverpool and other hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe, and class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers, both held weekly, and also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these Clinics were transferred to Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Library on the 1st. and 3rd. Thursday each month; Whalley and district at the Methodist School, Whalley on Monday afternoons; Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd. Thursday, and Hurst Green on the 4th. Thursday of each month, with effect from April 1968.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Home, Whalley, which is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal Clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

There are hospital facilities available for infectious disease cases at Blackburn and Preston.

The Ambulance Services are provided by the Lancashire County Council.

The Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston.

These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington, and Burnley Hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray department of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory to Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists at the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical, and Blood examinations are undertaken, and local doctors are at liberty to refer Rural District patients there for any necessary tests, thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided is much appreciated. The pathologist attends every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m., and if the patients are unfit to attend the laboratory then the pathologist visits them at their own home on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe.

This centre was opened in March 1954, under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association. The Council makes an annual financial contribution to the centre.

It is available to any patients in the rural district requiring treatment.

It is not a part of the National Health Service, and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in the charge of a trained Physiotherapist and Assistant, and provides for the usual treatments - massage, remedial exercises, diathermy, infra-red, and sun-ray etc. Cases are referred by their own doctor, and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment, and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate the open access to a centre providing this kind of treatment.

The extension of the Physiotherapy Services by the opening of a department at the Clitheroe Hospital is proving a great help in getting old people mobile who might otherwise very easily become bedfast.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bedfast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

The Old People's Club in Lowergate, Clitheroe, which a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of, was opened in 1954, and was extended during 1960.

C. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifiable Disease.	Total cases all ages.	Total Cases Notified.										Total Deaths
		Age periods - Years.										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25+	Un-known	
Measles	40		5	2	5	4	8	2	13	1		
Dysentery	4			1			2			1		
Scarlet fever	2							2				
Diphtheria												
Meningococcal infection												
Acute meningitis												
Acute poliomyelitis												
- paralytic												
- non-paralytic												
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65+	Age unknown					
Acute encephalitis - Infective												
Post-infectious												
Acute pneumonia	2								2			
Leptospirosis												
Paratyphoid fever												
Typhoid fever												
Food poisoning												
Erysipelas												
Puerpal pyrexia												
		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	N.K.
Tetanus												
Infective jaundice	4				1	1	1		1			
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1										1	1
Meninges and C.N.S.												
Other												
Whooping cough	1			1								
Smallpox												
Ophthalmia neonatorum												
Anthrax												
Yellow fever												
Others.												

No. of cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death..... 1

The total cases notified show an increase of 18 on the previous year.

For the twentieth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported. This is entirely due to the success of immunisation, and there is a danger that this success may lead parents to neglect having their children immunised. There have been cases of diphtheria reported in other areas of the country, and unless children continue to be immunised, diphtheria, which is a killing disease, will once again become prevalent. There is no room for complacency.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is now available to all people up to the age of 40. As the more severe paralysis seems to occur in the older people, it is most desirable that the older age groups should avail themselves of the opportunity of immunisation as well as the children.

The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Notifiable Disease.	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	Average 1963/67
Measles	40	16	53	98	14	95	55.2
Dysentery	4	-	-	1	15	1	3.4
Scarlet fever	2	-	4	6	5	5	4.0
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	0.2
Acute encephalitis Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia	2	-	-	-	1	-	0.2
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.2
Puerpal pyrexia	-	-	-	1	2	2	1.0
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis							
Respiratory	1	-	3	2	-	1	1.2
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1	1	-	-	-	0.4
Whooping cough	1	18	-	-	5	-	4.6
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	54	36	61	109	42	104	70.4

Tuberculosis.

One new case of tuberculosis was reported during the year.

There was one death from the disease.

The cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the 31st. December 1968, are as follows :-

<u>Respiratory.</u>			<u>Non-respiratory.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
13	4	17	4	2	6	17	6	23

These figures show changes from last year's total due to a thorough check having been made on the register, showing several cases having left the district without notification. There is therefore a nett decrease of 17.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinic, and all known close contacts traced and screened, and appropriate preventive measures taken.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales, for the years 1963 to 1968.

As will be seen from the table, our average figure of the death rate per 1,000 population for the last five years is nil compared with 0.048 for the Administrative County, and 0.047 for England and Wales generally.

Year.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.		
	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.
1963	nil	0.052	0.056
1964	nil	0.049	0.047
1965	nil	0.040	0.042
1966	nil	0.051	0.043
1967	nil	0.036	0.037
Average 5 years 1963/67	nil	0.048	0.047
1968	0.11	N.K.	0.043

P A R T II.

ENVIRONMENTOL HYGIENE.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

C. HOUSING.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT,

M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

PART II

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

On the 1st. April 1960, the Council's water undertaking became the responsibility of the Fylde Water Board, Eastern Division.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Parish	Dwellings		Other Buildings		Totals	
	No.	With Public water supply	No.	With Public water supply	Bldgs	Supplies from Public Mains.
Aighton, Bailey, and Chaigley.	313	244	29	2	342	246
Bowland-with-Leagram.	41	14	2	-	43	14
Chatburn.	394	394	86	14	480	408
Chipping.	295	289	54	12	349	301
Downham.	60	58	11	2	71	60
Little Mitton.	14	14	-	-	14	14
Mearley.	8	-	-	-	8	-
Pendleton.	90	84	7	2	97	86
Thornley-with-Wheatley.	81	63	8	3	89	66
Twiston.	21	16	-	-	21	16
Whalley.	861	849	123	38	984	887
Wiswell.	244	236	45	6	289	242
Worston.	31	25	2	-	33	25
Total.	2,453	2,286	367	79	2,820	2,365

The following additional properties were connected to Public Mains during the year :-

New Buildings	-	Private Houses	4
		Other premises	-
Existing properties	-	Dwellings	3
		Other premises	-

A proportion of the dwellings not supplied from Public Mains obtain their water from private supplies, viz. Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley); the remainder depends upon individual and small joint supplies.

Stonyhurst College supply is chlorinated as well as passing through slow sand filters.

There was no shortage of water throughout the year.

Sampling.

Two samples of drinking water were obtained from Public Supplies, and twelve from Private Supplies, and were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Both samples from Public Supplies were reported as being satisfactory, as were five of the Private Supply samples, the other seven being unsatisfactory.

Further samples of these supplies are being taken periodically. Users are advised on precautionary measures.

The table below shows the details of the samples submitted for examination.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

Source	Bacteriological.		
	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
<u>Public Supplies.</u>			
Hurst Green (C)	2	2	-
<u>Private Supplies.</u>			
Whalley	4	1	3
Chipping	1	-	1
Chaigley (C)	2	1	1
Chaigley	1	-	1
Bowland-with-Leagram	1	-	1
Wiswell	2	2	-
Thornley-with-Wheatley	1	1	-
Totals	14	7	7

(C) indicates water subject to chlorination treatment.

No chemical samples were taken during the year

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Worston remains the only village in the district without a main sewerage system. A scheme was considered during 1966, but was rejected owing to the high cost involved. However, only two houses in the village remain on the conservancy system, and arrangements are in hand to secure conversion and discharge to septic tanks this year. The proposed Clitheroe/Whalley A.59 Bypass will pass near Worston and will cross over any projected sewer from this village. Arrangements have been made therefore to lay a 6" sewer pipe under the bypass for connection thereto in the future.

At the end of 1968 there remained only 2 pail closets within economic distance of the sewer; one in Pendleton and one in Wiswell. It is expected that both these will be converted during 1969.

The Council award a grant of £15 towards the cost of converting pail closets, but the amended provisions of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 have largely superseded this, and the Council have in every case awarded a 50% grant towards the provision of a septic tank. Four pail closets were converted to J.C's during 1968.

During 1968 the following closet conversions were carried out :-

Privy closets to fresh water closets	5
Pail closets to fresh water closets	4
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	4

The following are approximate details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

No. of middens	45
No. of closets attached to these middens	45
No. of pail closets	83
No. of moveable dustbins	2,954
No. of waste water closets	53
No. of fresh water closets	3,100
No. of dwellings not on water carriage system	158

Whalley Sewage Disposal Works.

Following the closure of the pig farm at Calderstones Hospital it has been possible to discontinue lime dosage to the Dortmund Tanks. Both the Whalley section and the Calderstones section of these works are operating at average flows well in excess of design capacity. The Consultant Engineer has been instructed to report on and prepare a scheme for the enlargement of these works.

Barrow Sewage Disposal Works.

Our Consultant Engineer is in course of preparing a report on the adequacy and future of these works. As a consequence of the proposed Whalley/Clitheroe Bypass it will be necessary to divert the whole of the foul sewage from Wiswell to the Whalley Sewerage System.

Hurst Green Sewage Disposal Works.

The high fat content of the sewage continues to give difficulties in the filters and sludge beds.

Chipping Sewage Disposal Works.

Following continuous pressure from the Lancashire River Authority a local Cheese Manufacturer occupied during 1968, a vacant cheese factory at Chipping from which sewage had previously been accepted into these works.

The amount of effluent now being discharged into the works is far greater than anticipated, and is causing serious difficulties in treatment. Our Consultant Engineer has been instructed to advise on any necessary enlargement of the works to cope with this trade effluent.

Chatburn Sewage Disposal Works.

Heavy flooding during the latter part of 1967 resulted in considerable erosion to the adjoining stream and affected access to the Works.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Five Public Conveniences are now provided by the Council, and are situated at Whalley, Hurst Green, Chatburn, Downham and Chipping.

The one at Hurst Green is of stone construction and is supplied with wash-hand basins and paper towels. Penny slot locks have been removed from all the conveniences except Hurst Green.

The main five villages in the area are now provided with public conveniences. The ones at Hurst Green and Whalley have wash-hand basins in the Gents and Ladies, and Chipping in Ladies only.

Wanton damage has taken place in all the conveniences, and is much to be regretted.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder is still somewhat polluted by industrial waste effluents before it enters the Council's District, though improvements are taking place and fish can now be seen in the river at Whalley. In fact, the letting of fishing rights on Council land adjoining the river was under consideration at the end of the year.

At Chipping and Pendleton there is a certain amount of material dumped in the stream by careless householders, and despite the posting of notices, this continues. Slight pollution still occurs at Worston and Pendleton from sink and bath wastes.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Routine inspections are made, and special inspections as occasions require, but pressure of other work has severely curtailed the number of visits, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

	Class of premises.				
	Offices	Retail shops.	Wholesale shops, warehouses	Catering estb. open to public, canteens.	Fuel storage depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year.	12	17	-	17	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	4	2	-	5	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year :-					
Space (S.5.(2))	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	-	-	-	-	-
Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 28

FACTORIES.

28 routine and special visits were paid to factories with and without mechanical power during the year, for purposes of the provisions as to health. Defects found (chiefly in connection with sanitary conveniences), were notified to the occupiers, and by the end of the year were either completed or in hand.

The fullest co-operation was maintained between the Department and the Factory Inspector.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including the inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) :-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	2	5	2	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority.	37	21	3	-
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	2	1	-
Total	40	28	6	-

Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	1	-

CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, six site licences are in force, all for individual caravans. In addition to the caravans there are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for twenty years or more.

The district is well used by week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused.

There are no sites in the district licensed for more than one caravan.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are eight factory chimneys in the district. No complaint of black or heavy smoke was received during the year, and none was observed.

Following the installation of bag filter dust arrestors to the tar coating section of a local stone crushing works, all sections of the works are now equipped with suitable arrestor plants. Nevertheless the deposit of dust in the Chatburn area still gives cause for concern.

A significant amount of the pollution arises from outside the district boundaries, and several representations have been made to the adjoining Local Authority under whose jurisdiction the premises concerned are operating.

Appended below are the monthly readings of the dust gauges sited at Chatburn and Downham. The figures show total calcium in tons per square mile.

Month	Downham						Chatburn					
	1962	1963	1965	1966	1967	1968	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
January	9.7	0.85	-	1.9	2.6	3.2	-	6.9	10.1	3.1	3.2	4.7
February	5.7	0.6	-	3.8	2.4	1.5	-	7.1	2.6	4.9	4.4	2.8
March	1.9	1.3	-	4.4	2.1	5.1	-	9.0	4.9	7.3	4.1	9.1
April	3.0	-	1.7	1.0	2.1	5.6	3.9	2.8	4.4	4.1	5.8	12.5
May	4.3	-	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.8	4.8	9.4	6.0	7.9
June	6.7	-	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.4	13.2	2.2	10.0	11.4	2.9	7.7
July	2.5	-	1.1	2.7	-	2.1	15.5	4.8	7.6	10.0	10.8	3.0
August	4.0	-	1.1	2.7	-	1.5	13.9	9.0	5.4	5.7	9.5	8.1
September	3.7	-	4.2	2.0	-	6.0	13.5	9.0	6.6	5.1	5.5	8.2
October	2.6	-	2.1	2.5	-	1.4	1.7	9.2	4.4	4.3	8.1	11.2
November	1.1	-	2.5	3.1	4.3	1.6	6.4	13.2	6.7	4.5	8.1	4.7
December	5.2	-	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.5	4.4	6.1	3.9	3.8	4.8	5.8
Totals	50.4	2.75	20.7	31.7	19.5	33.6	74.1	82.1	71.4	73.6	73.2	85.7
Average	4.2	0.92	2.3	2.64	2.44	2.8	8.23	6.84	5.95	6.13	6.1	7.14

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

It was not found necessary to disinfect any verminous houses during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are thirteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets with connections either to the sewer or septic tanks.

A new primary school at Chatburn was completed during 1967. Permanent extensions to Whiteacre School were in progress during the year. Extensions and improvements to Whalley C.of E. School were also in progress during 1968.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

No dealers are registered under this Act in the district.

In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

RODENT CONTROL.

No Rodent Operative is now employed by the Council. The staff nevertheless attend to all complaints, and treat refuse tips, sewers, and sewage disposal works regularly. No routine surveys for rodent infestation are now carried out.

PETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty-two petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No. of premises visited.....	2,139
No. of visits.....	2,443
No. of defects or nuisances discovered.....	70
No. of defects or nuisances abated.....	41
No. of notices served - informal.....	39
No. of notices served - formal.....	1
	<u>Visits.</u>
Infectious Diseases.....	22
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works.....	283
Drainage Works.....	165
Refuse collections and disposal.....	219
Water supplies.....	5
Schools.....	17
Building Regulations and Town and Country Planning.....	653
Housing sites.....	185
Council Houses re repairs.....	422
Tents, Vans, Sheds.....	-
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.,.....	61
Dairies.....	6
Slaughterhouses and meat inspection.....	1,448

B. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

During the year the Council acquired a second 20 cub. yard compressor vehicle which involved some reorganisation of the refuse collection service. All villages in the area enjoy a weekly collection of refuse. A few outlying farms in the Chipping and Bowland areas remain on a fortnightly collection.

The Council maintain refuse tips at Whalley, Hurst Green, Chatburn and Chipping, but further tipping facilities for the future are urgently required.

A new tractor with hydraulic bucket was obtained during 1968, largely to assist in tip maintenance.

LITTER.

Every effort is made to ensure adequate display of publicity material and additional litter baskets have been sited where appropriate. Outlying country areas are becoming increasingly susceptible to the dumping of unwanted household consumer durables and especially motor cars. The Council remove all unwanted household furniture free of charge on request, and it is suspected that most of the dumped material is brought from surrounding urban areas. We are reluctantly allowing motor cars to be disposed of on our tips. The existing scrap value of motor cars presents difficult problems of disposal, and local scrap dealers to not find it economic to handle worn out vehicles.

C. HOUSING.

Of the original 96 houses found to be unfit for habitation under the Rural Housing Survey, a hardcore of ten remain outstanding, although at the end of the year three of these were standing empty, either voluntarily or following action by the local authority. In the early part of 1966 a further survey of sub-standard property was commenced, and twelve houses have been represented as being unfit in the Chipping area. Several of these properties are scheduled as being of Architectural or Historic Interest, and following consultation with the County Planning Authority, further action has been deferred. Of these twelve houses, one has been modernised to standard, and four were vacant at the end of 1968.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59.

Since the implementation of the Improvement Grants, 95 applications for Discretionary Grants have so far been approved.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications for Discretionary Grants from owners of sub-standard properties capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been in respect of owner occupied houses.

The Council makes a Discretionary Grant towards the improvement of all sub-standard properties, and for conversion of other buildings into houses. Other cases are considered on their merits.

Much more progress has been made with Standard Grant applications. 21 were approved in 1959, 49 in 1960, 63 in 1961, 44 in 1962, 44 in 1963, 34 in 1964, 49 in 1965, 36 in 1966, 25 in 1967, and 35 in 1968. Since the inception of the scheme, 400 houses of reasonable condition have now been provided with modern amenities by having a hot water supply, separate bathroom, and inside water closet, and the necessary repairs to the property carried out. Houses not having these necessary amenities will, in the foreseeable future, become unfit property.

COUNCIL PROPERTIES - (193).

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings :-

Whalley - Station Road/Limefield Avenue.....	10 - 3	bedroom (pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park.....	22 - 3	"
Whalley - Woodfield View.....	2 - 3	" (Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road.....	2 - 2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	18 - 2	"
Whalley - Riddings Lane.....	16 - 1	"
Whalley - Green Bank.....	4 - 2	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	48 - 3	"
Chatburn - Ribble Lane.....	2 - 3	" (Airey type)
Chipping - Kirklands.....	32 - 3	"
Hurst Green - Balsberry Cottages.....	18 - 3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens.....	9 - 3	"
Barrow - Trafford Gardens.....	6 - 2	"
Barrow - Old Row.....	4 - 2	"
<hr/>		
	16 - 1	bedroomed houses
	34 - 2	" "
	143 - 3	" "

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors, and also the ordering of the necessary works required, and its supervision whilst in progress.

Nos. 1 - 4 Old Row, Barrow, were modernised with grant aid during 1967. Three of these cottages had been empty for a considerable period.

During the year, work commenced on 3 - 1 bedroomed bungalows adjoining the Hurst Green Housing Estate, and was in an advanced stage at the end of the year.

Erection of a further 3 - 1 bedroomed bungalows is envisaged at Whalley.

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-	Houses	Flats
(i) by the local authority.....	-	-
(ii) by other local authorities.....	-	-
(iii) by other bodies or persons.....	4	-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)..... 66
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose..... 73
- (c) Number of dwellinghouse found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit..... 3

- (2) Total number of dwellinghouses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit, and in respect of which :-
- (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time)..... 1
- (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made..... 10
2. Houses Demolished :-
- In clearance areas..... Nil
- Not in clearance areas..... Nil
3. Unfit Houses closed :-..... 1
4. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-
- After informal action by local authority..... 3
- Formal notice - section 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957..... Nil
5. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act 1957) :-..... Nil
6. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :-..... Nil
7. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 :-
- | Improvement Grants etc. | No. of Schemes. | No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected. |
|--|-----------------|---|
| Action during year :- | | |
| (a) submitted by private individuals to local authority..... | 6 | 6 |
| (b) Approved by local authority..... | 2 | 2 |
| (c) work completed..... | 2 | 2 |
| (d) all owners of Class IV and Class V houses have had their attention drawn to the above Acts in the hope that advantage will be taken of improvement grant provisions. | | |
8. House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964 - Standard Grants :-
- | Action during year :- | No. of dwellings affected. |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard..... | 36 |
| (b) Total applications approved by local authority..... | 35 |
| (c) Work completed..... | 29 |

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Housing conditions generally are reasonably good, but there are scattered throughout the district a number of sub-standard properties, mainly eighteenth century tenanted cottages on a low rental.

The principal defects are those inherent in this particular type of dwelling - dampness, perished plasterwork, natural light deficiency, and lack of modern amenities. There is fortunately, a demand for cottages in this rural area, and purchasers are prepared to carry out extensive repair and improvement works.

OVERCROWDING.

"Overcrowding" as to mixed sexes in families, not involving legal overcrowding has been fairly common in two-bedroomed houses, but is gradually being reduced, and is not a significant problem in this area.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

61 routine and special inspections were made of meat, fish, and other food shops under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Advice was given as necessary and various works of improvement initiated.

These consisted principally of the installation of requisite washing facilities, and of counter and shelf fittings designed to prevent contamination of food.

ICE CREAM.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream, and 29 for the sale of Ice Cream.

Six samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture where appropriate.

MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the public health aspects of milk distribution.

Number of registered distributors operating from :-

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (a) | dairies in the district | 1 |
| (b) | shops in the district other than dairies | 1 |

Samples of milk from supplies produced or retailed in the district were submitted as follows :-

(a) Samples for Biological Examination :-

Total number submitted 18

	Results		
	Positive	Negative	No result.
(i) Tuberculosis	-	2	-
(ii) Brucellosis - ring test	2	16	-
(iii) Brucellosis - culture test	1	1	-
(iv) Brucellosis - biological test	1	1	-

(b) Samples for Statutory tests :-

Raw milk :-

(i) Methylene Blue Test.

Heat treated milk :-

(i) Methylene Blue Test.

(ii) Phosphatase test.

(iii) Turbidity test.

No, of samples	Result.		
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Void samples
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Brucellosis.

On receipt of a positive ring test, the farmer is advised to consult his Veterinary Surgeon.

On receipt of a positive culture, a Notice under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations is served on the producer.

The Notice is withdrawn following two negative ring tests taken within a period of six weeks.

One Notice was served during 1968.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Table of meat inspected and rejected as unfit for human consumption.

	Cattle (excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected.	3,832	351	35	21,164	2,595
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	4	5	26	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1,817	294	-	3,630	180
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	31.74	84.90	14.28	17.27	7.32
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.077
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

There are currently three licensed private slaughterhouses within the district; two small retail slaughterhouses and one wholesale slaughterhouse.

The introduction of the Meat Inspection Regulations during 1963 necessitated greatly increased time being spent to achieve 100 % inspection, and this was only achieved at the expense of other activities of the department which had to be severely curtailed. Following representations, the Council appointed a full time Authorised Meat Inspector on the 21st. February 1966.

In accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, and following consultation with the trade, fixed hours of slaughter were applied during 1967. Slaughtering on Sundays has now been confined to eight Sundays in twelve months. Slaughtering at night is allowed on three evenings per week.

All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.

GENERAL.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYELAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstructions and projections; 160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Orders 1949) 164, 165, and 172.

Public Health Act 1925. Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24, and 35.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Regulations 1965.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

There are no public swimming baths within the district, the nearest being at Blackburn and Great Harwood.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The improvement and repair of sub-standard houses in the district.

The reduction of the number of private water supplies, and the purification and protection of the remainder.

Conversion of the few remaining properties with conservancy systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system, with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The purification of the rivers and streams.

The paving of unmade streets.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

